THE

Board of Trade Journal.

Vol. LIX.] October 31, 1907. [No. 570

The Offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade are at **73, Basinghall Street,** London, E.C. — registered telegraphic address, "**Advantage, London,**" Code—**5th Edition A.B.C.,** telephone number **12807 Central.** A statement of the objects and work of the Branch will be found on p. 243.

The attention of British traders is directed to the Sample Room, where the following are on view, with other exhibits:—

Samples.	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal." Date.	Page.
Vegetable asbestos produced in Chungking	24th Oct., 1907	183
Locally manufactured native silk from Crete	17th " "	120–1
Gum arabic from Egypt	3rd " "	33
Talc from Venezuela...	" " "	29
Salt from Dealesville, Orange River Colony	26th Sept., "	615
Locally dyed cotton cloth sold in Chungking	12th " "	518
Fruit of the *Myristica sebifera* and its product *Myristina* (a vegetable fat) from Guatemala	5th " "	481
Mangrove bark from Inhambane	" " "	477
Monazite sand, manganese ore, cocoa, coffee, rubber, whale-oil, rosewood, carnauba wax and coquilho nuts from the State of Bahia	22nd Aug., "	376 382 383
Cotton goods sold in Uskub	1st " "	230
Rafia wax from Madagascar	4th July, "	39
Silk produced by improved methods at Hochou	" " "	34
"Pochote" fibre, cleaned, from Mexico	" " "	34
Angola root rubber, and Pungo Andongo rubber	27th June, "	621
Sardines canned at Nagasaki	20th " "	575
Bark, also pine-apple fibre, from Inhambane	13th " "	525
Silk and cocoons from Persia	6th " "	455–9
Cotton cloth sold in Albania...	" " "	472

The following Special Trade Enquiry Offices are also at 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.:—India, Dominion of Canada, Queensland, Transvaal and Orange River Colony. Statements of the objects and work of these Enquiry Offices will be found on pp. 243–4.

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

BRITISH INDIA.

Switches and Crossings, Rails and Fishplates, &c.

The Secretary of State for India in Council is prepared to receive tenders for the supply of switches and crossings, rails and fishplates, and dog spikes. The conditions of contract may be obtained on application to the Director-General of Stores, India Office, Whitehall, S.W., and tenders are to be delivered at that office by 2 p.m. on the 5th November, 1907.

Openings for British Trade.

BRITISH INDIA—*continued.*

Copies of the specifications, conditions and drawings may be inspected at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Axles, Copper Plates and Rods, Steel Material.

The Directors of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway are prepared to receive up to noon on the 5th November, tenders for the supply of—1. Axles for carriages and wagons; 2. Copper plates and rods; 3. Steel material. Tenders must be made on forms, copies of which, with specifications, can be obtained at the offices of the Company, Gloucester House, 2, 3 and 4, Bishopsgate Street Without, London, E.C., on payment of 21*s.* each (which will not be returned). The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

INDIA—GWALIOR.

Electric Tramway, Lighting and Power Plant.

According to the "Indian Trade Journal" his Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior has granted a concession for the construction of an electric tramway, the lighting of the streets, and a supply of electric power for the three municipalities of Lashkar, Morar and Old Gwalior which together constitute the capital of the Gwalior State. The contract includes provisions for a cheap supply of electric power to private enterprise, the intention of the Maharaja being to foster the growth of his capital as an industrial centre. The Ajmere Import and Export Company are the concessionaires.

CANADA.

Commercial Enquiries.

The following commercial enquiries have been received at the **Canadian Government Offices, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.**, whence further information regarding them may be obtained:—

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A large firm of West African store-keepers, having their headquarters in Liverpool, desire to interest Canadian importers in **Sudan goat skins**, tanned and undyed, which they are desirous of exporting to the Dominion.

An Aberdeen firm have made enquiry respecting the appointment of agents in Canada in touch with the tobacco trade who would be prepared to push the sale of a special make of **briar pipe**.

An important firm of **ready-made clothing** manufacturers desire to establish business relations with Canadian importers.

A London firm desire to be placed in touch with first-class Canadian firms who may wish to be represented in the United

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—*continued.*

Kingdom. They have had experience in handling **grain, flour, milling offals, tallows, fats, general produce, &c., ores, minerals, wood-pulp** and **paper.**

A London firm shipping **galvanised and black sheets, tinplates, fencing and other wire, tubes, fittings, plate-glass, sheet zinc, ingot tin, white and red lead** are desirous of getting into touch with Canadian houses engaged in the import of such articles from British and Continental markets.

A London firm, prepared to take large quantities of **wood-meal** or **wood-flour** if the price is acceptable, wish to be placed in touch immediately with Canadian firms who can export.

Note.—For further information regarding any of the above, application should be made to the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, S.W.

The following commercial enquiries have been received at the **Canadian Government City Trade Branch, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.**, whence further information regarding them may be obtained :—

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A London firm seek the services of a suitable resident Canadian agent to represent them for the sale of **fine old Jamaica prize medal rums.**

A firm manufacturing a **lubricating compound** and other specialties would like to get into correspondence with Canadian importers.

A London firm manufacturing **slates** and various kinds of **building materials** are willing to appoint Canadian resident agents.

A firm manufacturing **sanitary tubes and fittings** and other **building materials** are prepared to appoint suitable Canadian resident agents.

A London commission salesman invites correspondence from Canadian shippers of **apples and other fruits.**

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A company in Montreal are willing to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of **electrical apparatus, arc lamp carbons, incandescent lamps, flame and enclosed arc lamps, underground cables, sheet iron and alloy for electrical purposes,** and **metal bodies for motor cars.**

A manufacturers' agent in Toronto is willing to undertake the representation of a United Kingdom manufacturer of **cutlery** and **electro plate.**

A Montreal firm wish to obtain quotations from United Kingdom manufacturers of **metol, hydroquinone** and other **photographic chemicals.**

A lumber company in British Columbia wish to get into touch

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—*continued.*

with United Kingdom firms in a position to handle cargo shipments of **timber,** including **Douglas fir, Oregon pine, red cedar** and **spruce.**

A firm of manufacturers' agents in Toronto seek additional agencies in **leather goods** of every description.

Note.—For further information regarding any of the above, application should be made to the Canadian Government City Trade Branch, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.

CAPE COLONY.

Uniform Clothing: Printing.

The Board of Trade Correspondent at Cape Town (Mr. E. J. Cattell) has forwarded particulars of the following contracts open to tender:—

1. The supply of uniform clothing to the Cape Government Railways, in accordance with samples, patterns, and specifications that may be seen at the office of the Agent-General for the Colony, 98-100, Victoria Street, London, S.W. Tenders, in sealed covers, marked "Tender for Uniform Clothing, &c.," will be received by the Chairman of the Tender Board, Control and Audit Office, Parliament Street, Cape Town, by noon on the 4th December.

2. The execution of certain Government printing for a period of five years, in accordance with samples and specimens that may also be inspected at the Office of the Agent-General for the Colony. Tenders, in sealed covers, marked "Tenders for Printing," will be received at the Office of the Controller and Auditor-General, Cape Town, up to noon on the 31st January, 1908.

Preference will be given to tenderers who are prepared to execute the work in Cape Colony.

Mr. Cattell has forwarded a few copies of the forms of tender, conditions, &c., relating to these contracts; they will be available (until the supply is exhausted) for the use of British contractors, who may apply at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.

Cast-iron pipes: Insulators, &c.

The Board of Trade have been notified by the officer representing the Australian Commonwealth in London (Capt. R. Muirhead Collins, C.M.G.) that tenders will be received at the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Brisbane, up to noon on the 16th December, for the supply and delivery of (*a*) 3-in. cast-iron pipes, as follows:—186 1-5th ton at Department's Depot, Brisbane, 46 tons at Post and Telegraph Office, Townsville, 22 tons at Post and

Openings for British Trade.

Telegraph Office, Maryborough, and 47 tons at Post and Telegraph Office, Toowoomba; (*b*) 4,000 small Cordeau insulators, 2,000 iron spindles for two insulators and 10 cwt. of soft copper wire.

The specifications and conditions may be inspected by British manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Copies may be obtained at the Australian Commonwealth Offices in London, 72, Victoria Street, S.W., where also preliminary deposits on tenders may be paid.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Cotton Waste.

The Board of Trade have been notified by their Correspondent at Adelaide (Mr. J. Creswell) that the time for receiving tenders for the supply of cotton waste (see pp. 104-5 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 17th October) has been extended to the 10th December.

EGYPT.

Coal and Benzine.

The Acting British Consul at Cairo (Mr. P. Sciortino) has forwarded copies of the conditions of tender for the supply of coal and benzine required by the Egyptian Coast Guard Administration during the year 1908. The approximate quantities required for the year are, in the case of coal, 1,500 tons (Cardiff) and 50 tons (Newcastle) at Alexandria, 600 tons (Cardiff) at Port Said and 1,300 tons (Cardiff) at Suez; of benzine, 8 tons at Alexandria, 12 tons at Port Said and 4 tons at Suez. Tenders for coal must be accompanied by a provisional deposit of £E 100, and tenders for benzine by one of £E 30: the deposit to be completed to the amount of 10 per cent. of the total value of the contract as soon as the adjudication is determined.

Tenders are to be delivered to the Director-General, Coast Guard Administration, Cairo, on stamped paper (to be obtained from Lieut.-Col. J. H. Western, R.E., C.M.G., Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W.), before noon on the 15th December, and should be in sealed envelopes marked "Tender for the Supply of Coal" or "Tender for the Supply of Benzine," as the case may be.

The conditions may be consulted by British contractors at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Suction Pump.

The Egyptian "Journal Officiel" of 9th October contains a notice inviting tenders for the supply of a suction pump for the port of Alexandria. Tenders must be sent in before the 1st of December, accompanied by a stamped paper of 30 millièmes

Openings for British Trade.

(obtainable from Lieut.-Col. Western, as above), to M. le Directeur Général des Ports et Phares, Alexandria. The specification may be obtained at a cost of 100 piastres Turkish (18*s.*), from the bureaux de L'Administration des Ports et Phares (Service des Magasins).

NORWAY.

Oils, Candles, Tin, Lead, Coal, &c.

H.M. Consul at Christiania (Mr. F. E. Drummond-Hay) reports that the Norwegian State Railways have issued a call for tenders * for the supply of large quantities of oils, tallow, candles, matches, soft soap, twist, tin in blocks and rods, lead in blocks, antimony, nails, smithy coals, anthracite and coal.

Tenders are to be marked "Forbrugssager 1908," except in the case of tallow, candles, and matches, tenders for which should be marked "Forbrugssager 1908 D." They should be delivered to Styrelsens Expeditionskontor, Christiania, by 3 p.m. on the 8th November.

Copies of the conditions and specifications have been forwarded by H.M. Consul and may be inspected by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Iron Rods, Steel Rails, &c.

H.M. Consul also reports that the State Railways have issued further calls for tenders for the supply of (1) a large number of iron rods, and (2) 4,552 tons of steel rails, &c. Tenders for (1) should be marked "Anbud paa Leverance af Stangjern," and are to be delivered by 3 p.m. on the 12th November at Maskiningeniørens Kontor, Bispegaden 12, Christiania; tenders for (2) should be marked "Anbud paa Skinner" and are to be delivered by 3 p.m. on the 13th November at Styrelsens for Statsbanernes Expeditionskontor, Christiania.

Copies of the conditions, specifications, and drawings may be inspected by British manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

SWEDEN.

Cotton Waste, Textile Materials, Mats, Straps, Carpets, &c.

H.M. Consul at Stockholm (Mr. H. M. Villiers) has forwarded particulars of the following contracts open to tender:—

1. The supply to the Swedish State Railways of (*a*), 330,000 kilogs. of cotton waste, 1,500 metres of cotton curtain material, 800 metres of woollen curtain material, 900 metres of linen damask, 600

* Apart from the usual Customs duties a preference of from 10 to 15 per cent. is given to Norwegian manufacturers. In all cases of Norwegian Government contracts it is obligatory that a resident agent should act for tenderers not residing in Norway, and be responsible to the Government, but it is not necessary for the agent to be a Norwegian firm.

Openings for British Trade.

SWEDEN—*continued.*

Axminster mats, 200 cocoa doormats, 1,750 window straps, and 170,000 towels; (*b*), 1,200 metres of horse-hair carpet, 2,000 metres of linoleum carpet, 1,100 metres of shag cloth (*schaggtyg*), 1,200 metres of oilcloth, 145 rolls of tracing cloth, 94 reams (*ris*) of emery cloth, and 2,700 metres of cotton cloth (*bomullslarft*). Tenders must be accompanied by samples, and must state to what extent the goods are of Swedish or foreign manufacture. They must be delivered to Kungl. Jarnvagsstyrelsen, Stockholm, in envelopes marked "Anbud a bomullstrassel," &c. (each article to be tendered for on a separate form), before noon on the 15th November in the case of (*a*), and before noon on the 30th November in the case of (*b*).

2. The supply to the prison guard (*Fangvarden*) of 39,425 metres of grey duck (for tenting)—0·85 metres broad, 370,000 hooks and 610,000 eyes, 4,500 metres of linen for towels—0·65 metres broad, and 49,835 metres of cotton sheeting—1·34 metres broad. Tenders should be delivered to the Kungl. Fangvardsstyrelsens Arbetsbyra, Stockholm, before noon on the 12th November.

Copies of the conditions and specifications relating to the above contracts, together with samples of the materials required, may be inspected by British manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Electrical Plant.

The British Vice-Consul at Helsingborg (Mr. C. G. M. Westrup) has forwarded a copy of the conditions of tender for the supply and installation of two electric three-phase alternating current generators and of a stationary air compressor for the new electric works of the Helsingborg municipality. Persons tendering must state the shortest time for delivery guaranteed. Sealed tenders bearing the inscription "Anbud à trefasgeneratorer" must be sent in to the Helsingborg Municipal Electric Works not later than the 12th November.

The conditions (in Swedish) containing particulars of the machinery required may be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.

NETHERLANDS.

Plant for Gas Works.

The "Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant" contains a notice to the effect that the "Collège des bourgmestres et échevins de Leeuwarden" has submitted a project for the enlargement of the existing gas works to the "Conseil Communal" at an estimated cost of 313,000 florins (about 26,083*l.*).

Dredging Plant, &c.

See notice on page 222 respecting the deepening of the waterway from Rotterdam to the North Sea.

Openings for British Trade.

GERMANY.

Water Pipes.

The "Oeffentliche Anzeiger" of 26th October contains a notice (No. 827) inviting tenders for the supply of wrought iron water pipes and joints for the town water works at Hamburg. Tenders should be sent in before the 11th November to the "Finanz-deputation" at Hamburg. Conditions of tender may be obtained at Secretariat II. of the Finanz-deputation at a cost of 1 mark. The letter containing the offer must be clearly marked with the number, both inside and outside.

BELGIUM.

Weighbridges and Appurtenances.

The "Bulletin Commercial" (Brussels) of 19th October announces that tenders are invited for the supply in 1908 of weighbridges for wagons of type A, and also appurtenances for the same.

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of M. de Rudder, "Administrateur des voies et travaux," Rue de Louvain 11, Brussels.

Lanterns, Cast-iron Posts, &c.

The "Moniteur des Intérêts Matériels" of 27th October states that tenders are invited by the Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Vicinaux for the supply of:—(1) 50 lanterns for street lamps, in one lot; (2) 350 cast-iron posts, 50 of which are required with iron screw nuts, also of 300 cast-iron notice plates,—in two lots.

Tenders by registered post should be sent to the Director-General of the Company, at 14, Rue de la Science, Brussels, not later than the 12th November. Specifications, price 1 franc; plan of lanterns, price 50 centimes; and plan of posts, price 1 franc, may be obtained at the same address.

PORTUGAL.

Bridge and Quay Construction.

The "Diario do Governo" of 18th October contains a copy of a decree authorising the "Companhia Real dos Caminhos do Ferro Portugueses" to construct a bridge and a quay for the discharge of coal near the railway station of Alcantara-mar, and also to modify the railway line on the Cascaes branch in the same neighbourhood.

Railway Construction.

The "Diario" of 24th October contains a copy of a decree authorising the construction of a branch line from Espinho to Oliviera de Asemis, in the valley of Vouga, and of the station required at Espinho.

Openings for British Trade.

ITALY.

Beech Wood and Indiarubber Accessories.

The British Vice-Consul at Spezia (Mr. E. M. de Garston) reports that a public competition will be held simultaneously at the Royal Arsenals (Contract Offices) of Spezia and Venice, at 11 a.m., on the dates specified below, when sealed tenders will be received for the supply to the Italian Navy of the following articles:—

Date.	Articles required.		Estimated Cost.	Qualifying Deposit.
12th November ...	Beech wood ... ... (in 2 lots)	Lot 1.	12,263 lire (490*l.*)	... 1,230 lire. (49*l.*)
		Lot 2.	10,678 lire (427*l.*)	... 1,070 lire. (43*l.*)
26th „ ...	Indiarubber Accessories	...	40,000 lire (1,600*l.*)	... 4,000 lire. (160*l.*)

The special conditions of contract may be seen at the Ministry of Marine, Rome; at the Directorates General of the Royal Arsenals; at the Technical Offices of the Navy at Genoa; and at the principal Chambers of Commerce in Italy.

Each tender should be made out on Government stamped paper of 1 lira. Local representation is necessary.

The expenses of registration, printing and stamp duty are payable by the successful tenderer.

Harbour Maintenance.

The Italian "Gazzetta Ufficiale" of 22nd October contains a notice to the effect that tenders are invited for the maintenance of the breakwater, wharfs, and quays of the harbour of Catania, up to 30th June, 1913, at the estimated cost of 456,000 lire (about 18,240*l.*). Tenders must be sent in on stamped paper of the value of 1 lira to the "Ministero dei Lavori Pubblici, Ufficio d'Ispezione, Rome," not later than the 9th November, and must bear on the envelope the words "Offerta per Asta." A deposit of 5,000 lire (about 200*l.*) is required to qualify any tender.

Sewage Works.

The same "Gazzetta" states that tenders are invited to be sent in to the same address, and in the same manner as in the above case, for works connected with (1) the prolonging of the Rii Cortonesi sewer from Botte di Brolio to Cesa, with an outlet there into the "Canale maestro della Canale," and the systematizing of the section existing between Botte and the Ponte del Rondò, for an extent of 7,363 metres; and (2) the deviation of the Montecchio sewer to the Botte di Brolio, and its conveyance into the "Canale maestro" at the Ponte della via di Brolio for an extent of 1,256 metres.

The estimated cost of the works is 781,790 lire (about 31,271*l.*). A deposit of 50,000 lire (about 2,000*l.*) is required to qualify any tender. Tenders must be sent in not later than 8th November.

Openings for British Trade.

ITALY—*continued.*

Mining Plant.

The "Bollettino Ufficiale del Ministero di Agricoltura, Industria e Commercio" of 19th September states that the copper and nickel mine called "Alpe della Valle," in the district of Cervarolo, in the province of Novara, has passed into the possession of the "Società delle miniere Cupro nichelifere Italiane," having been forfeited by the original proprietors through their having failed to work it during the past two years.

Hydro-Electric Plant.

The "Bollettino delle Finanze" of 24th October states that application has been made to the Prefecture of Novara by Professor Gerolamo Daccomo for authorisation to appropriate the water of the Bogna torrent for motive power for the service of a factory for the manufacture of chemical products which is to be set up at Domodossola.

ITALY—SICILY.

Supplies for Window-glass Factory.

H.M. Consul at Palermo (Mr. S. J. A. Churchill, M.V.O.) reports that a factory for making window glass is being put up with local capital in Palermo. He adds that if the works are successful the making of other glassware will be tried.

TURKEY.

Contracts for the Supply of Material required by Hedjaz Railway Commission.

With reference to the notice on p. 12 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 3rd October, and previous notices, relating to tenders for the supply of locomotives and materials required by the Hedjaz Railway Commission, a despatch has been received from H.M. Consul-General at Constantinople (Mr. H. C. A. Eyres) reporting that he is informed contracts have recently been signed with German and Belgian firms for the supply of twelve locomotives, water feeding tanks (total price 245,000 francs), 26,000 tons of sleepers and fifteen "fourgons" (price 10,500 francs each, c.i.f. Haifa). The contract for rails is not yet settled, but is said to lie between a Russian Company and a company established in Bilbao.

The Consul-General points out that it is pure waste of time on the part of British firms to write him letters "calling attention to their manufactures, and stating that they will be glad to receive enquiries," or asking him "to give their names to probable purchasers." It is not in that manner that foreigners obtain their orders.

Openings for British Trade.

MEXICO.

Plant for Copper Foundry.

The "Diario Official" of 9th October contains a notice that an application on the part of Señor Raoul Bigot has been presented for the establishment in the State of Michoacán of a new industry, viz., copper founding by electro-metallurgy.

BRAZIL.

Goods Wagons.

H.M. Consul General at Rio de Janeiro (Mr. A. Chapman) has forwarded translation of a notice which appeared in the "Diario Official" of 4th October, calling for tenders for the supply to the Central Railway of Brazil of 80 wagons of 12 tons, series Q., for carrying general merchandise, and 20 wagons of similar make and tonnage for carrying inflammable goods. Tenders will be received up to noon on the 30th November* next in the office of the Superintendent of the Railway at Rio de Janeiro, where the drawings and specifications which must be complied with can be examined. Local representation is necessary. A deposit of 1,000 milreis (about 62*l* 10*s*.) is required to qualify any tender.

ARGENTINA.

Plant and Material for Port Works.

Referring to the notice on p. 161 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" respecting harbour improvements at Buenos Ayres, H.M. Legation in Argentina report that the call for tenders for this work has not yet been made. The contract will include the construction of new warehouses and of railway lines, prolongation of the defences of the North Basin of the port and the installation of apparatus for loading and discharging merchandise.

Locomotives.

H.M. Legation further report that the Argentine Government are inviting tenders up to 2 p.m. on the 2nd December for the supply of 30 locomotives for the Argentine Central Northern Railway, a Government line.

A copy of the "Boletin Oficial" of the 25th September, containing a copy of the Decree authorising the call for tenders, together with specification and plans (in Spanish), have been received, and may be examined at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

* It should be noted that the time allowed hardly admits of firms tendering unless they have arrangements with their agents which can be availed of by cable.

Openings for British Trade.

ARGENTINA—*continued.*

Railway Plant.

The "Review of the River Plate" (Buenos Ayres) states that, following on a favourable report by the Public Works Committee, the Senate have approved the concession to Mr. Miguel Mahon, for the construction and exploitation of a line from Puerto Militar to Buenos Ayres, *viâ* Lobos, Rocha, and Pringles, and three branches, one to La Plata port, one from Rocha to Rufino *viâ* Pirovano, Pehuajó, Timote, and Halsey, and the third from Pringles to Catriló *viâ* La Colina and Saliqueló. The line is to enter the City of Buenos Ayres at the point most convenient and continue until a junction is effected with the neutral lines of the port, plans for which must be duly approved by the Government. Materials destined for the construction of the line, which are not produced by national industries, may be imported duty free.

The "Review" also states that the concession to Mr. Luis Facci Negratti for the construction and working of a line from Ensanada (La Plata) to Chacabuco *viâ* San Vicente, Las Heras and Chivilcoy has also been approved by the Senate.

PARAGUAY.

Telegraph Wire.

The "Diario Oficial" of Paraguay of 21st August contains a copy of a decree authorising the laying of the following telegraph lines:—

1. Double wire from Concepción to Bella Vista, *viâ* Ricón, Loreto, Icuá-porá, Paso Barreto, Mancuello Otaño, San Rafael, La Muerte, and San Lorenzo.
2. Single wire from S. José to Ihú, *viâ* Ajos, Nueva Australia, 25 de Noviembre, Carayaó, and San Joaquin.
3. Single wire from Santiago to Ayolas, with a station at San Josémí.
4. Single wire from San Lorenzo to Pedro Juán Caballero, *viâ* Esperanza and Estrella.
5. Single wire from Icuá-porá to Horqueta.
6. Single wire from Itacurubí de la Cordillera to Valenzuela.
7. Single wire from Villa de San Pedro to Antequera.
8. Single wire from Villa de San Pedro to Lima.
9. Single wire from Caazapá to San Juan Nepomuceno.
10. Single wire from Yuty to Bobí, *viâ* San Pedro del Paraná.
11. Single wire from Villa del Rosario to Igatimí, *viâ* Trinacria, Itacurubí del Rosario, San Estanislao, and Curuguaty.
12. Double wire from Humaita to Ayolas, *viâ* Pedro Gonzalez, Desmochado, Laureles, and Yabebyry.
13. Single wire from the Capital along the Central Railway.

EXHIBITIONS.

NORWAY.

Scandinavian Fisheries Exhibition at Trondhjem.

The British Vice-Consul at Bergen (Mr. E. F. Gray) has forwarded copies of the regulations and programme of the Scandinavian Fisheries Exhibition to be held at Trondhjem from the 1st July to the 31st August, 1908. The latest date for giving notice of intending exhibits is 1st February, 1908. Exhibits will be accepted only from persons residing in Norway, Sweden or Denmark, but there is no objection to foreign firms' exhibiting through and in the name of a person residing in one of the said countries.

Copies of the regulations and programme may be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

FRANCE.

International Electrical Exhibition at Marseilles.

H.M. Consul-General at Marseilles (Mr. M. C. Gurney, M.V.O.) reports that it has been decided to hold an international electrical exhibition at Marseilles next year, from the 19th April to the 31st October. He does not consider that the exhibition will have other than local importance, but he is of opinion, however, that it will be properly conducted and successfully organised, and that it would be worth the while of British manufacturers desiring an opening for trade with the industrial region of the South of France, and especially manufacturers of electrical mining appliances, to consider the advisability of exhibiting.

The Consul-General has forwarded a number of copies of a pamphlet showing the constitution of the Organising Committee and the scope of the exhibition; they are available (until the supply is exhausted) for the use of British manufacturers interested who may apply at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

CENSUS OF PRODUCTION.

The second meeting of the Advisory Committee for the **Coal Mining Industry** was held on the 25th October at the offices of the Board of Trade. There were present: Mr. A. Wilson Fox, C.B. (in the Chair); Mr. T. Ratcliffe Ellis; Mr. R. Guthrie; Mr. Gascoigne Dalziel; Mr. A. H. Heath; Mr. W. S. Barrett; Prof. S. J. Chapman; Mr. M. Delevingne, of the Home Office; Mr. W. N. Atkinson, Superintending Inspector of Mines; Mr. G. J. Stanley, C.M.G.; Mr. H. W. Macrosty; and Mr. G. C. L. Maunder (Acting Secretary).

Census of Production.

A meeting of the Advisory Committee for the **Boot and Shoe Industry** was held on the 29th October at the offices of the Board of Trade. There were present:—Mr. A. Wilson Fox, C.B. (in the chair); Mr. James Branch, M.P.; Mr. George White, M.P.; Mr. J. A. Craig; Mr. D. Henderson; Mr. John Loake; Mr. Sidney Webb; Mr. H. W. Macrosty; and Mr. G. C. L. Maunder (Acting Secretary).

REGULATIONS UNDER THE CANADIAN "INSPECTION OF MEATS AND CANNED FOODS ACT, 1907."

With reference to the notice on p. 22 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 3rd October, respecting regulations under the Canadian "Inspection of Meats and Canned Foods Act, 1907," the following synopsis of the regulations in question has been received from the High Commissioner for Canada:—

"The regulations under this Act, which have recently been issued by the Department of Agriculture, and published at Ottowa, provide that every animal about to be slaughtered, with a view to the preparation of the carcases, or any portion thereof, for food purposes *intended for export*, shall be examined by a veterinary inspector before entering the factory. Factories desirous of engaging in export trade must apply for inspection, and in cases where the sanitary condition of the establishment applying is satisfactory an officer to take charge of the inspection is appointed by the Canadian Government. An official number will be assigned to each establishment for which inspection is provided, and shall be used with the Crown and the words 'Canada Approved' to mark products passed as fit for food. Inspectors are authorised to refuse inspection if sanitary conditions are not observed. Employees must be free from tuberculosis or other communicable diseases. Any meat deemed by the inspector unfit for food shall be condemned. The preparation and packing shall be supervised by an inspector, who shall not allow any fixture, appliance or receptacle to be used unless the same is clean and sanitary. No food product shall contain any deleterious substances, and with the object of preventing their use the inspector shall procure samples of preservatives used, as also of the food products during or after preparation, for purposes of analysis. Power has also been taken to prevent the clearance of any vessel carrying carcases, or any portions or products thereof, unless the same have been duly marked with the Crown and the words 'Canada Approved.'" The foregoing gives but a bare outline of the regulations, the full text of which may be consulted at the office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W., or at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

The following particulars respecting the mineral production of Western Australia are taken from the Report of the State Department of Mines for the year 1906.

The quantity and value of the minerals raised during the year, as compared with 1905, were as follows:—

Description of Minerals.	1905.		1906.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£
Black tin (raised) ... Statute tons	1,079	86,840	1,495	157,644
Coal (raised) ... ... "	127,364	55,312	149,755	57,998
Copper ore (raised) ... "	2,389	16,266	7,430	50,337
Gold (export and mint) Fine ozs.	1,955,316	8,305,654	1,794,547	7,622,749
Ironstone (raised) ... Statute tons	3,213	1,285	1,280	512
Limestone (raised) ... "	9,145	1,220	9,472	1,691
*Pig lead (exported)... "	2,730	34,471	2,681	44,460
Silver (exported) ... Fine ozs.	359,744	44,278	282,145	37,612
Tantalite (raised) ... Statute tons	73	10,515	15	2,644
Total values ... £	—	8,555,841	—	7,975,647

* Contained in bullion from the Fremantle Smelters, Ltd.

Gold.—The output of gold for the year is 1,794,547 oz. fine, which is less by 160,769 oz. than for the year 1905. The returns from the majority of the goldfields show decreased productions, although in several cases substantial increases appear, and it is pointed out that in nearly every case the reduced output may be accounted for by the diminished production from a very few mines, thus showing that mining as a whole is on a sound footing. The value per ton of ore treated during 1906 was 50·54 shillings as against 58·51 shillings in 1905, the tonnage treated in 1906 being 234,827 tons in excess of that for the previous year.

Tin.—The tin output for the year as reported to the Department is valued at 157,644*l.*, being the highest so far recorded, and exceeding that for 1905 by 70,804*l.* The high price obtainable for this metal has enabled properties previously unpayable to be worked, has caused new mines to be opened up, and is leading to the installation of better treatment plants and improved methods. The only localities producing tin are the Pilbara and the Greenbushes fields, the former situated in the north-west of the State and the latter in the south. In both, the output for the year is a record one.

Coal.—The output of the Collie field shows an increase of 22,391 tons as compared with that for the year 1905. No new collieries have been opened up, the visible supply being far in excess of the demand. The Railway Department used 110,308 tons, as against 92,921 tons in 1905.

Mineral Production of Western Australia.

Copper.—The output of copper for the year was valued at 50,337*l.*, being 34,071*l.* in excess of that for the previous year. The high price of copper induced a considerable amount of prospecting, and the year 1907 should show a considerably increased output. Development and prospecting work is also being done in the North Coolgardie, Yalgoo, Murchison, Ashburton and West Pilbara goldfields, and in West Kimberley, where rich finds were reported late in the year, and although inspection of the areas first occupied rather discounted the original reports there seems every reason to suppose that a rich mineral belt has been discovered which should well repay expenditure in prospecting and development.

Silver was obtained as a by-product to the value of 37,612*l.*, being less by 6,666*l.* than for the year 1905. **Limestone** and **ironstone**, to the value of 1,691*l.* and 512*l.* respectively, were produced, but account has only been taken of that used in connexion with smelting operations. Deposits of **phosphatic rock** have been located in the Dandarragan district, but no development work has been done, and little, so far, can be said as to the value of the deposit.

AGRICULTURE IN THE LEEWARD ISLANDS.

The following particulars relating to the progress of the cotton, cacao, tobacco and rubber industries in the Leeward Islands are taken from the report for 1906-7, recently issued by the Colonial Office (*Annual, No.* 539):—

Cotton.—The cotton industry continues to make very considerable progress, and is now regarded as one of the important staples of the Leeward Islands. The season on the whole was an unfavourable one for cotton throughout the West Indies, but the industry appears to have been little checked thereby. The quality of the cotton, particularly in Antigua, has been considerably improved during the last year or two.

At **Antigua** several estates, which have not been under cultivation for very many years, have been cleared and planted in cotton. Two additional ginneries have been erected, and the ginnery hitherto profitably worked by the Department of Agriculture has been transferred to a company.

In **St. Kitts** the industry is very successfully carried on in conjunction with sugar: owing to the easily worked character of the soil of this island a crop of cotton can be grown on the sugar fields immediately before the sugar crop is planted, thus dividing the cost of cultivation between the two crops. Cotton has thus, in this island, become a valuable ally to sugar.

Agriculture in the Leeward Islands.

In **Nevis** a large area, some 1,700 acres, was planted in cotton, but, owing to unpropitious seasons, the crop is but a small one. There does not appear, however, any disposition to abandon the industry, which will be vigorously carried on for the next year's crop.

In **Montserrat** the industry has been successfully carried on and has now become a principal industry, ranking in importance with lime juice.

Very considerable progress in cotton-growing has been made in **Anguilla,** resulting in most marked changes in the welfare and condition of this small island, which has thus been restored to a degree of prosperity beyond what it has enjoyed for a great number of years. Owing to conditions peculiar to the island the crops of cotton are not heavy; they are, however, quickly and cheaply grown and are of excellent quality. Over 1,000 acres are now under cotton, and there are three ginneries at work.

The following is a return of cotton exported from the Presidencies of Antigua (including Barbuda), St. Kitts-Nevis, Montserrat and the Virgin Islands, during the years 1905, 1906 and the quarter ended 31st March, 1907. The value is taken at 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb.:—

Presidency.	1905.		1906.		Quarter ended 31st March, 1907.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Lb.	£	Lb.	£	Lb.	£
Antigua	54,720	3,192	99,948	6,455	45.600	3,420
St. Kitts-Nevis ...	163,778	12,283	298,519	22,389	218,947	16,421
Montserrat... ...	82,312	6,173	86,698	6,502	141,042	10,578
Virgin Islands ...	4,100	135	6,975	205	2,400	180
Total... ...	304,910	21,783	492,140	35,551	407,989	30,599

The commercial extension of the cultivation of Sea Island cotton has been very marked in the Leeward Islands during the past four years. It is estimated that for the coming crop 1,800 acres are under cultivation in Antigua, 1,000 in Montserrat, and 4,000 in St. Kitts-Nevis and Anguilla. In the Virgin Islands the cultivation of cotton is gradually being extended. In Dominica its cultivation has made practically no headway, it being found that the climatic conditions are unsuitable to its successful growth. In Nevis and Montserrat it would appear that cotton is gradually taking the place of cane as the staple crop.

Cacao.—Cacao continues to be one of the most important industries in **Dominica,** where the cultivation is being steadily

Agriculture in the Leeward Islands.

extended. In **Nevis** pioneer cacao plantations are making good progress; small crops will soon be reaped. It is not, however, probable that any considerable area of Nevis will be found suitable for cacao. The small plantations of cacao in **St. Kitts** are making sufficiently good progress to warrant further extensions, and larger areas are now being planted in a tentative manner. The experimental plots of cacao at **Tortola** have made more progress than was anticipated; as a result other small plots are being planted in favoured localities, and it appears possible that cacao may here become a peasant industry.

Tobacco.—The experimental cultivation of tobacco continues to be pursued in **St. Kitts**. The results have so far been promising, and point to the possibility of eventually establishing a cigar tobacco industry in the island.

Rubber.—The cultivation of Castilloa rubber is being experimentally extended in all the islands. In **Dominica** there are a large number of trees. Some of those growing in the Botanic station have recently been tapped, and the resulting rubber sent to England for valuation and report. The reports obtained were favourable in all cases.

SILK CONDITIONED AT EUROPEAN SILK CENTRES.

H.M. Consul at Milan (Mr. J. H. Towsey) has forwarded the following return of the silk conditioned at Milan and other European silk centres during the nine months January to September, 1907, compared with the corresponding period of 1906, as published by the "Bollettino di Sericoltura" of Milan:—

Silk Centres.	January to September.									
	Organzine.		Tram.		Raw.		Other.		Total.	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.
Milan	1,049,360	1,082,615	1,118,540	1,060,780	4,843,260	4,973,485	188,663	351,805	7,199,823	7,468,685
Lyons	673,052	783,493	779,851	850,601	3,542,678	3,972,424	47,441	70,919	5,043,022	5,677,437
Zurich	378,351	405,570	450,130	434,139	289,937	253,959	—	—	1,118,418	1,093,668
Crefeld	172,327	152,597	146,519	120,203	69,227	70,463	12,384	9,766	400,457	353,029
Basle	195,743	257,684	123,495	148,555	102,151	110,432	223	1,058	421,612	517,729
Turin	187,878	195,720	17,516	9,566	211,125	207,798	24,068	—	440,587	413,084
Elberfeld ...	222,430	253,738	120,297	136,396	124,871	146,799	—	—	467,598	536,993

PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

BURMA.

Proposed Royalty on Export of Lac.

An extra Supplement to the "Burma Gazette" for 21st September last contains a draft Notification issued by the Burmese Government in accordance with Sec. 32 of the Burma Forest Act (No. 4 of 1902), notifying that it is proposed to levy a *royalty* of Rs. 10 per 100 viss* on and after 1st January, 1908, on all *lac* exported by sea from Burma, whether obtained from land at the disposal of the Government or not.

It is further stated that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after 3rd November, 1907, and that any persons desirous of offering any remarks on the proposed Notification should communicate with the Revenue Secretary, Rangoon.

* A Burmese viss = about 3 lbs. 2 ozs.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.

Free Importion of Minor Articles.

A copy of a cablegram from the Commonwealth Government has been received, through the Officer-in-Charge of the Commonwealth Offices in London, stating that the following is a further list of minor articles which may be admitted free of duty into the Commonwealth under the new Tariff.

For *Apparel:* Buttons, pearl shirt buttons, plain or with a pattern, not exceeding trade 18 size, metal trouser buttons and linen buttons for underwear, bodice bones, vest and trousers buckles and the like, whalebone collar supports, trouser clasps, metal chain coathangers, stud plates for ties, covered featherbone and whalebone sets, dress-horn and casting, plain coat looping in piece for hangers, rivets and washers for overall trousers.

For *bags, portmanteaux, and trunks*, back flag hinges, 1¼ inches and under.

For *bellows*, galvanised nails and tacks.

For *boots and shoes*, buttons, brass plates, and spikes; for football boots, boot looping, plain and otherwise; and galoon bindings of one colour, 1½ inches in width and under, button moulds, metal bases and shanks for buttons.

For *harness* (breeching and trace), buckles and rings and chains.

For *hats*, artificial silk and cotton braids, crinoline braids, crinoline plait, internal hatbands, celluloid and fabric combined; also real or imitation leathers.

For *umbrellas*, metal tubes slotted and fitted with springs, handles and sticks invoiced at 7*s*. 6*d*. each or less.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH—*continued.*

For *saddles*, spring bars; for saddle-trees, stirrup bars, leaping heads and sockets of pilch heads.

The following *tools of trade* are added to the bye-laws; Brazing lamps, free-wheel removers, potatoe hooks, vine hooks, bottle-making moulds, case scrapers, cotton extractors, dental and vulcanite scrapers, and jigs.

The following *machine tools* are added to the bye-laws: Rim punching machines and rim dividing machines.

Temporary free importation of Magazines.

A further cablegram has been received notifying that magazines containing advertisements exceeding one-fifth of the printed matter contained within the outside covers will be allowed to be delivered free of duty in Australia for a period of *four* months from 17th October last.

[*Note.*—After that date, the duty on the above magazines, under item 352c of the new Tariff, will be 6*d.* per lb.]

Decisions.

A copy of a cablegram has also been received, through the Officer-in-Charge of the Commonwealth Offices in London, notifying that the duty on "paraffin wax candles" (item 40*a*), manufactured in the United Kingdom has been fixed at 1½*d.* per lb. on and after 24th October. A duty of 2*d.* per lb. on such candles under the General Tariff has been passed, with effect from 19th October last.

The following other tariff items have also been passed:—

	General Tariff.	Tariff on produce of United Kingdom.
Item 40 (*b*) Candles, tapers and night lights, n.e.i. per lb.	1½*d.*	1*d.*
„ 41 Solid spirit heaters ... ... „	1*d.*	1*d.*
„ 42 Stearine, paraffin wax, beeswax, canambria, ceresine, and Japanese or vegetable wax ... ... „	1*d.*	1*d.*
„ 43 Lard and lard oil ... ... „	1*d.*	1*d.*
„ 44 Mixed or compounded waxes ... „	1*d.*	1*d.*
„ 45 (*a*) Confectionery, n.ei., cocoa and chocolate, sugar candy, carbons, &c. ... ... „	3¾*d.*	3½*d.*
„ 45 (*b* to *f*) Other kinds of confectionery, &c. „	Various rates.	

It is further stated that it has been determined that after 25th October all *medicated* confectionery shall be charged under the heading "sugar candy troches" (item 45 (*a*) above), instead of as pharmaceutical preparations, under item 291 (15 per cent. *ad valorem*).

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH—*continued.*

Commerce Act: Revised regulation respecting Butter.

A copy of a Statutory Rule (No. 94 of 1907), dated 13th September, 1907, has been received from the Commonwealth Government repealing regulation No. 28 of the Rules No. 84 of 1906, made under the Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act of 1905, and substituting, with effect from the above date, the following regulation relating to the classification of butter for *export* from the Commonwealth.

28. The officer shall classify butter as follows:—

Superfine—Pure creamery butter containing not more than 14 per cent. of water, and classified at 95 to 100 points.

First grade—Pure creamery butter, classified at 90 to 94 points.

Second grade—Pure butter, classified at 83 to 89 points.

Third grade—Pure butter, classified at 75 to 82 points.

Pastry grade—Classified at less than 75 points.

The following Commerce Orders have also been received:—

Commerce Decisions. Malt Extract.

No. 962.—It is stated in this Order, dated 19th July last that importations of liquor are described on the labels as "malt extract," which on analysis show that the liquor is not a "malt extract" in the ordinary sense, but of the nature of a "stout" or "porter," and containing 11·08 per cent. of proof spirit. The application of the term "malt extract" is, without any qualification, a mis-description, and it is necessary to insert on the labels the true description of the goods, viz.:—"Beer" or "Stout" as the case requires, in conjunction with the term "malt extract." The country of origin must also be stated.

Jewellery.

No. 966.—This Order, dated 24th July, 1907, states that watch chains are imported wrapped in tissue paper, but with each dozen or half-dozen chains attached to a metal ring. Each ring has a tag bearing the trade description of the chains.

The Government state that the application of the trade description in this manner will be accepted, provided each chain is hall marked or stamped in accordance with Regulation 6 (2) h.

White and Red Lead.

No 976.—This order of 28th August last, cancels Order 916 of 8th May, 1907,* and substitutes the following regulation:

"Whenever white or red lead is adulterated with chloride of barium or other adulterant, the trade description, if any, must be qualified by the word 'reduced.'"

* See "Board of Trade Journal," for 27th June, 1907.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH—*continued.*

Cognac Brandy.

No. 972.—It is notified in this Order, dated 12th August, 1907, that it has been decided not to allow the term "Cognac" to be applied to Australian brandies. With regard to imported brandies a request has been made that the term "Cognac" may be restricted to brandy distilled from pure grape wine in the district of Cognac in France, but pending consideration of the question by the French Government, no such resolution can be approved for the present.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Customs Decisions.

The "Transvaal Government Gazette" for 20th September last contains a Government Notice (No. 638 of 1907), dated 9th September, 1907, giving the following classifications and tariff decisions which have been agreed upon by the Principal Officers of Customs to the South African Customs Union:—

Articles.	Item on Tariff.	Rates of Duty.	Rebate allowed on Goods, the produce of the United Kingdom and reciprocating Colonies.
Plimsolls and slippers ...	42	15 % *ad val.* with a minimum per pair of— Men's, 9*d.* per pair Women's, 6*d.* „ Children's, 3*d.* „ The classification is to be as follows— Men's, size 6 and over, 9*d.* per pair Women's, size 2 and over, 6*d.* per pair Children's— Male, below men's sizes, 3*d.* per pair Female, below women's sizes... 3*d.* per pair [NOTE.—The measurements are to be English standard sizes.] Slippers of all descriptions and sandals are classed as "Boots and Shoes," as are also "Plimsolls" and Chinese footwear, and ordinarily the sizes mentioned in the above item shall apply to them, but when they are of such a nature as will not render it clearly apparent by what sex or age they could	3 % *ad val.*

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

SOUTH AFRICA—*continued.*

Articles.	Item on Tariff.	Rates of Duty.	Rebate allowed on Goods, the produce of the United Kingdom and reciprocating Colonies.
		or would be worn, then they are to be classed as follows— Children's, up to and including size 3. Women's, over size 3 to 6. Men's, size over 6.	
Containers, embossing and labelling of net weights thereon	...	All tins and other receptacles containing ingredients liable to a rated duty and to which the general note to the tariff is applicable must bear indelibly stamped in the vessel as well as printed across the label the actual weight of the contents, otherwise duty will be levied on the reputed weights or measures.	
School requisites, whether imported for Government schools or otherwise ...	111	3 % *ad val.*	3 % *ad val.*
Souvenir books	160	Free.	—
Rape seed	165	Free.	—
Capsules for wine bottles...	175	15 % *ad val.*	3 % *ad val.*
Aladdin lamps	175	15 % "	3 % "
Rubber solution—used for jointing of electric wire or cables, imported in tins or larger receptacles (but not tubes)	98*b*	3 % "	3 % "
Sulphurous ether	175	15 % "	3 % "

BASUTOLAND.

Export Duty on Angora Goats.

The "Natal Government Gazette" for 24th September last contains a Government Notice (No. 558 of 1907) notifying that a Proclamation is being issued by the High Commissioner, with effect from 1st October, 1907, imposing an export duty of 100*l.* upon every Angora ram or ewe exported from Basutoland, except to Colonies and Territories having similar legislation.

It is further stated that as Basutoland comes under the provisions of the Natal Act, No. 12 of 1901 (for which see the "Board of Trade Journal" for 8th May, 1902), Angora rams and ewes may, with effect from 1st October last, be taken to and from Basutoland without the payment of any duty.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

EGYPT.

Revised Valuation Tariff for Iron and Steel Manufactures.

The "Journal Officiel" for the 16th October contains the following revised valuation tariff for use in assessing import duties on iron and steel manufactures. The tariff was to come into force on the 16th October and is to remain in operation for a period of three months (until 15th January, 1908) or until denunciation:—

Articles.	Valuation per kilogramme.*	
	Former.	New.
	Millièmes. †	Millièmes.†
Iron and steel plates, ordinary, without mark (‡), $\frac{1}{8}$-inch thick and upwards:		
British, and similar goods from all other countries	7	$6\frac{7}{10}$
Belgian or German, and similar goods from all other countries	$6\frac{8}{10}$	$6\frac{5}{10}$
Iron and steel bars and angles, T and U, without mark (‡):		
British, and similar goods from all other countries	$6\frac{9}{10}$	$5\frac{9}{10}$
Belgian or German, and similar goods from all other countries	$6\frac{7}{10}$	$5\frac{7}{10}$
Iron bars, Swedish	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$
Iron, pig	$3\frac{8}{10}$	$3\frac{6}{10}$
Iron hoops	$7\frac{8}{10}$	$7\frac{8}{10}$
" with holes	$8\frac{1}{10}$	$8\frac{1}{10}$
Steel hoops	8	8
" with holes	$8\frac{3}{10}$	$8\frac{3}{10}$
Galvanized sheets (B.G., 16 to 26)...	14	14
Galvanized corrugated sheets (B.G., 16 to 26) ...	13	13
Ordinary cast-iron pipes and fittings	*ad valorem*	*ad valorem.*
Studs (Benwill's) new	26	26
" " old	21	21
" small	25	25
Nails (French), 15 by 35 to 24 by 200	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$
Iron and steel girders:		
British, and similar goods from all other countries	$6\frac{1}{10}$	$5\frac{9}{10}$
Belgian or German, and similar goods from all other countries	$5\frac{7}{10}$	$5\frac{5}{10}$

* Duty is leviable on these valuations at the rate of 8 per cent. The English ton is taken as equivalent to 1,016 kilogs.

† 1,000 millièmes = £E 1 = 1*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*

‡ The duties on iron and steel wares bearing special marks are leviable *ad valorem.* The following are not regarded as special marks:—Siemens-Martin, S. M. Thomas, the names of manufacturers without crown-brands, or with a single crown-brand, provided they do not indicate a special quality, as also all other marks of which notice is given by the importers and which are accepted beforehand by the Customs.

Iron tubes for gas, water and steam, and fittings therefor, and iron tubes for boilers, are assessed at various rates in accordance with certain trade lists from which discounts are allowed.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

EGYPT—*continued.*

Particulars with regard to these lists and discounts may be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.

Revised Valuation Tariff for Petroleum.

The Egyptian "Journal Officiel" for the 12th October contains the following revised Valuation Tariff for use in assessing import duties on petroleum, which came into force on the 16th October, and is to remain in operation until the 15th February, 1908, or until denunciation:—

Description.	Unit.	Valuation.*
		Millièmes.†
American petroleum	Per case	195
	Per can (not in case)	82½
Safety petroleum	Per case	270
Russian petroleum	Per case (containing two cans)...	195
	Per can (not in case)	82½
Russian and American petroleum in bulk...	Per 66 lbs....	120
	or	
	Per ton of 1,000 kilogrammes ...	4,010
Roumanian petroleum in bulk..	Per 66 lbs....	105
	or	
	Per ton of 1,000 kilogrammes ...	3,508

* Duty is leviable on these valuations at the rate of 4 per cent. [See "Journal" for 11th January, 1906, p. 70.]

† 1,000 millièmes = £E1 = 1*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*

Note—The above valuations include the cost of the cans (taken as 22½ millièmes each).

GERMANY—GERMAN NEW GUINEA.

Customs Clearance of Goods destined for the German Solomon Islands.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of a translation of a notice issued by the Governor of German New Guinea, on 1st August, to the effect that all goods coming from abroad and destined for the German Solomon Islands must pass the Customs at Kieta. Goods sent without a through bill of lading may only be shipped from the port of importation to Kieta after the bills of lading have been stamped by the Customs Authorities in that port.

TURKEY.

Entry of Pure Cotton Seed Oil Permitted.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that a circular, dated 15/28th May, 1907, was issued by the Turkish Government to all the Custom Houses of the Empire allowing the entry of pure cotton seed oil from America which does not contain injurious matter.

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

RUSSIA.

Pilotage through the Straits of Kertch: Erratum.

With reference to the notice on p. 131 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 17th October, relating to the Straits of Kertch, it should be noted that the equivalent of 7 copeks, therein stated as 13*s.* 4*d.*, shonld read $1\frac{3}{4}$*d.* (one penny three farthings).

NETHERLANDS.

Deepening of Rotterdam Waterway.

H.M. Minister at The Hague has forwarded a memorandum on the subject of the deepening of the waterway from Rotterdam to the North Sea. The amount of 35,000*l.* originally assigned to this work in the estimates for the financial year 1907 was subsequently increased to 77,000*l.* In submitting the proposed increase to the Second Chamber the Minister of Public Works laid stress upon the necessity for rendering the Port of Rotterdam accessible to vessels of the same draught as will be admitted into the Suez Canal when the works of improvement there shall have been completed.

The required depth of $26\frac{1}{3}$ feet at low water, which will enable ships drawing $29\frac{1}{2}$ feet to proceed to Rotterdam without discharging part of their cargo at the Hook of Holland, already exists over a length of 24 kilometres. The remaining 9 kilometres, distributed over 13 sections of the waterway, will have to be deepened by dredging, the cost of which is estimated at from 83,000*l.* to 125,000*l.* In order to maintain this depth it is intended to increase the force of the tidal currents in the waterway by lengthening the Zuiderhoofd, and further by removing, by means of dredging, a part of the Zuidwal. The cost of these latter works is estimated at from 145,000*l.* to 165,000*l.* The whole work would require three or four years to complete.

A map showing the proposed improvements in the waterway may be inspected at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.

COLOMBIA.

Report on Railways.

With reference to the notice on p. 319 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 15th August last, relative to a report on the trade routes to Bogotá, describing the present position of the routes between the Magdalena River and the Capital, the Board of Trade have now received, through the Foreign Office, from H.M. Minister at Bogotá, a copy of a report on the railways of Colombia.

It appears from the report that the total length of existing railways in Colombia amounts to $660\frac{1}{2}$ kilometres, while concessions have been granted for the construction of further lines of a total length of 2,525 kilometres. Details of these concessions are given in the report, which may be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Abrasive Corundum.

It appears from "A Review of Mining Operations in the State of South Australia during the year ended 30th June, 1907," issued by the South Australian Ministry of Mines, that the Government Geologist examined a find of abrasive corundum, made near Mounts Pitt and Painter, in the Flinders Range, south of the Yudnamutana district. It is stated that the deposit is a remarkable one, and that large quantities of corundum suitable for abrasive purposes could be obtained from it if required. Fragments of sapphire, ruby, emerald, and red transparent rutile were found in the samples tested, and the presence of monazite was also detected.

Mineral Production in 1906.

The "Review" gives the following statistics of the output and value of the various metals and minerals produced in South Australia during the years 1905 and 1906 :—

		1905.		1906.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			£		£
Copper	cwt.	130,959	426,511	164,160*	718,608*
Lead	"	1,040	369	1,000	550
Copper ore	tons	2,563	28,434	†	†
Gold	oz.	10,983	45,853	13,961	58,453
Ironstone	tons	84,483	48,577	75,226	33,852
Limestone	"	44,498	4,791	31,940	4,791
Salt	"	32,500	13,000	55,000	27,500
Other metals and minerals		—	1,261	—	1,263
Total		—	568,796	—	845,018

* Including copper ore. † Included in copper.

NORWAY.

Sydvaranger Iron Company, Limited.

With reference to the notice on p. 133 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 17th October respecting the Sydvaranger Iron Company, Limited (Norwegian), H.M. Consul at Christiania (Mr. F. E. Drummond-Hay) reports that at a General Meeting of the Shareholders held there on the 21st October the proposal of the Directors to take up a loan of 12,000,000 kroner and to increase the capital by issuing new shares to the amount of 5,000,000 kroner was agreed to.

Krone=1*s.* 1½*d.*

Minerals, Metals, and Machinery.

FRANCE—ALGERIA.

Mining Concessions.

The Acting British Consul-General at Algiers (Hon. H. C. Dundas), in his report for 1906, writing on the subject of mining concessions in Algeria, states that no fresh concessions were granted during the year in the Departments of Algiers and Oran; two concessions were granted in the Department of Constantine, viz., Heliopolis-Bokedeman. The number of existing concessions in Algeria that are being worked is 85, 9 of them being in Oran, 20 in Algiers, and 56 in Constantine. The Acting Consul-General gives the following particulars of these mines:—

Oran.—Zinc and lead: Djebel-Masser, Djebel-Marzis. Iron: Bab-M'Teurba, Dar Rih. Camerata.

Algiers.—Zinc and lead: Guerrouma. Zinc: Djahamama, Ouarsenis. Iron: Ain Oudrer.

Constantine.—Zinc and lead: Mesloula, Ouasta, Kef-Rekma, Djebel-Soubella, Tiou-Knine, Chellala, Fedj-m'kamen, Kef-semmah, Hammam-N'Bails, Djebel-Z'Dim, Chabet-Mazeli, Ain-Arko, Dra-Sfa, Djebel-Felten, M'Cid-Aicha, Ain-Kechera, Djendeli, Afoural, Bou-Cherf, Ain-Roua, Sidi-Roumain. Iron: Ain-Mokra, Bou-Hamra, Timezrit. Iron and zinc: Djebel-Anini. Copper: Ain-Babar, Tadergount, Les Achaiches, Ouenza. Pyrites of iron: Ain Sedma. Mercury: Taghit. Sulphur: Heliopolis.

Oran.—At Ain-Zeft, petroleum.

Algiers.—The mine at Ain-Oudrer has again been opened, and the iron extracted is satisfactory.

The Djebel Hadid mine (iron) is also again being opened. The concessions of Sakamody yield zinc, and Larrath, iron. The iron and copper mine of Ben-Aquil is expected to yield good results. (*Foreign Office, Annual Series*, 3,935.)

Phosphate of Lime.

The "Bulletin de l'Office du Gouvernement Général de l'Algérie" states that authorization has been granted to M. Albert Roux, of Constantine, to prospect for phosphate of lime in the "douar" Ouled-Sellem, district of Constantine.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Asphalt Production.

According to the United States Geological Survey, the total production of asphalt in the United States in 1906 amounted to 138,059 tons (of 2,000 lb.), valued at 1,290,340 dols., as against 115,265 tons, valued at 758,153 dols., in 1905, an increase in 1906 of 20 per cent. in quantity and of 70 per cent. in value. The production of the several varieties in 1906 is shown in the following table:—

Minerals, Metals, and Machinery.

——	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons of 2,000 lb.	Dols.
Bituminous sandstone	24,085	70,686
Mastic	2,543	24,158
Hard and refined, or gum	24,178	341,106
Liquid or maltha	9,900	86,750
Wurtzilite ... ... / Gilsonite	12,947	159,960
Grahamite	1,952	16,432
Oil asphalt	62,454	591,248
Total	138,059	1,290,340

MEXICO.

Copper Mines.

According to the New York "Engineering and Mining Journal," the Department of Fomento of Mexico has recently issued a statement to the effect that there are in the Republic more than 1,000 mines working principally for copper. Of these the State of Jalisco has 302, Sonora 234, Michoacan 95, Lower California 65, Chihuahua 53, and Durango 51. The properties of Jalisco are, however, comparatively small and the production light, so that for tonnage the State of Sonora with its Cananea camp is first, while Lower California, with the Boleo Copper Company, comes next. This latter company, which sends all its shipments to Europe, is smelting more than 25,000 tons of ore and producing about 2,000,000 lb. of copper per month. The latest reports from this territory of Lower California are to the effect that rich placer ground is being found on the Rio Tia Juana, about 80 miles south-east of San Diego, Cal., and that a large Los Angeles company is preparing to start dredging operations.

AGRICULTURE.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Corn Prices.

The prices of British corn per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the inspectors and officers of Excise in the week ended the 26th October, 1907, were as follows:—

Wheat	35*s.*	9*d.*
Barley	27*s.*	2*d.*
Oats	18*s.*	7*d.*

For further particulars see p. 232.

Imports of Agricultural Produce.

A statement is published on p. 233, showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended the 26th October, 1907, as well as of the imports during the corresponding week of 1906.

Agriculture.

BAHAMAS.

Sisal Cultivation.

The report on the Bahamas, recently issued by the Colonial Office, contains an appendix by the Curator of the Botanic Gardens, in which it is stated that the prospects of sisal there are most encouraging. Sisal cultivation is steadily increasing, 25,000 acres being now under cultivation. The fibre produced is of good quality and strength, although there are still complaints about short and badly-cleaned fibre. As much as six cents per pound has been obtained during the greater part of the year for hand-cleaned fibre, while 8 and 9 cents are common figures for machine-cleaned. 3,867,034 lbs., valued at 40,140*l.*, were exported in 1906, as against 3,040,045 lbs., valued at 37,522*l.*, in 1905. (*Colonial Office, Annual*, 543.)

ITALY—SICILY.

Sumach Market at Palermo.

With reference to the notice on p. 477 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 5th September, respecting sumach prospects in Sicily, H.M. Consul at Palermo (Mr. S. J. A. Churchill, M.V.O.) reports that prices are falling owing to the fear that foreign buyers are shy of the product. The banks which are in possession of important stocks on which advances were made are also seeking buyers. Their stocks consist of last year's crop. Limited quantities are being bought at 22-23 lire for the mascolino and 18-19 lire for the femminello per 100 kilos. free at the mill in Palermo.

Citrus Industry.

With regard to the citrus industry Mr. Churchill reports that the local association of lemon growers—the Meridionale—has ceased to exist.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Grain Harvests of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho.

H.M. Consul at Portland, Oregon (Mr. J. Laidlaw) reports that it is now possible to give fairly correct estimates of the grain harvests of his Consular District. The yield of wheat is the largest on record and the quality generally above the average. Heavy and continued rains during the month of September reduced the quality of marketable wheat to a considerable extent. The following figures taken from the "Commercial Review" are believed to be conservative :—

	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Oregon	19,050,000	8,500,000	1,750,000
Washington	38,000,000	12,000,000	7,500,000
Idaho...	6,350,000	5,000,000	3,000,000
	63,400,000	25,500,000	12,250,000

Agriculture.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—*continued.*

Deducting estimated home consumption and seed, the surplus for export and consumption of export millers will be about 51,000,000 bushels of wheat, which is about 45 per cent. more than during 1906.

It is stated that California will draw heavily on the Portland District to supplement the shortage there, and from present appearances exports to Europe will be much larger than for some years past.

Tobacco Culture in Georgia.

The Acting British Consul at Savannah (Mr. A. Harkness) reports that the culture of Sumatra tobacco has grown to considerable proportions below Bainbridge, in Decatur County, Georgia, and around Quincy, Florida, about twenty-five miles east of Bainbridge. This tobacco sells for fancy prices and is mostly shipped to factories in the north, to Tampa and even to Cuba. There is said to be no better wrapper grown than is produced in that section of Georgia and Florida.

A number of experiments in tobacco culture are being made also in Colquitt County, Georgia. It is believed that they will be successful and that eventually the tobacco industry of South Georgia and Florida will prove an important feature in the agricultural products of these States.

It is reported that a company has been organized at Madison, Florida, with a capital of 50,000 dols., for the purpose of cultivating Sumatra tobacco on a large scale; stores and warehouses have been secured and 160 acres of land purchased to be planted with tobacco.

It is also reported from Jesup, in Wayne County, Georgia, that successful experiments in tobacco growing have been made there this year, and it is expected that a company for extensive tobacco culture will be formed in that county next year.

JAPAN.

Rice Crop.

With reference to the notice on p. 31 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 3rd October relating to the prospects of the Japanese rice crop, a further communication has now been received from the British Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe) reporting that, according to the latest estimate of the Japanese Department of Agriculture and Commerce (published on the 3rd October), the crop would amount to 49,812,435 koku, which is 3½ million koku in excess of last year's figure.

1 koku = 4·96 bushels.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Cotton Statistics.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended the 24th October, 1907, was 85,390 (including 17 bales British West Indian and 69 bales British West African) and the number imported during the forty-three weeks ended the 24th October was 3,565,633 (including 5,749 bales British West Indian and 8,858 bales British West African). As regards exports, the figures are, for the week ended the 24th October, 5,897 bales, and for the forty-three weeks, 414,739 bales.

For further details see p. 232.

BRITISH INDIA.

Foreign Sea-borne Trade of the Bombay Presidency.

According to the Report for 1906-7 on the Sea-borne Trade and Customs Administration of the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind, the value of the imports of merchandise (excluding coasting trade and Government transactions) during that year amounted to Rs. 38,06,17,864, as compared with a value of Rs. 36,51,93,924 in 1905-6, while the exports of Indian produce during 1906-7 were valued at Rs. 42,76,35,946, as compared with Rs. 45,73,65,514 in the previous year.

The trade is practically wholly absorbed by the chief port, Bombay. The increase in the imports into that port was shared by machinery (82 lakhs), hardware (18 lakhs), coal (16 lakhs), and railway plant and rolling stock (49 lakhs on account of State railways). The decline in exports from Bombay is accounted for by decreases in wheat (142 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (165 lakhs) and opium (54 lakhs).

CEYLON.

Trade in 1906.

The following figures, showing the values of the total imports and exports of Ceylon from and to the United Kingdom, British Colonies and Foreign Countries during the years 1905 and 1906 (omitting specie and coal exported for use of steamers, but including re-exports) are taken from the Ceylon Customs Administration Report for 1906:—

—	Imports.		Exports.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom	25,175,000	29,600,000	53,975,000	53,450,000
British Colonies	70,525,000	70,650,000	19,000,000	20,525,000
Foreign Countries	12,625,000	12,525,000	29,200,000	35,725,000
Total	108,325,000	112,775,000	102,175,000	109,700,000

Miscellaneous.

In an analysis of the figures, Mr. E. B. Denham, of the Ceylon Civil Service, remarks that the majority of the articles which are imported into Ceylon to a larger extent from foreign countries than from the United Kingdom or a British Colony are the special products of those countries, and not articles in which the United Kingdom or her Colonies have ever competed. Other articles are either specialities of the countries from which they are imported, *e.g.*, German beer, Dutch cheese, Japanese jinrickshas (carriages and carts), German sheet-glass, Chinese mats and baskets, and German "scientific" manures, or specially cheap goods.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.

Alteration in Butter Grades for Export Purposes.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade have been notified by the Agent-General for Victoria of the following alterations in butter grades in connexion with the export of Australian butter:—

"Superfine" instead of "First Class Superfine"—95-100 points inclusive, instead of 94-100 points; "First Grade" instead of "First Class"—90-94 points inclusive, instead of 86-93 points; "Second Grade" instead of "Second Class"—83-89 points instead of 75-85 points; "Third Grade" instead of "Third Class"—75-82 points instead of under 75 points; "Pastry" butter under 75 points.

The change came into operation on the 23rd September last.

NATAL.

Withdrawal of Bill to Increase Tax on Commercial Travellers.

Referring to the notice on p. 326 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 15th August last, respecting a Bill introduced into the Natal Parliament for the purpose, *inter alia*, of increasing the tax on commercial travellers, the Board of Trade have been notified by the Colonial Office that the Bill has been withdrawn by the Natal Government.

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.

Change of Designation of British Central Africa Protectorate.

A telegram has been received at the Colonial Office from the Officer Administering the Government of the Nyasaland Protectorate, reporting that the Nyasaland Order in Council of the 6th July, 1907, published in the "London Gazette" of 3rd September, by which the designation of the territory previously known as the British Central Africa Protectorate was changed to that of the Nyasaland Protectorate, and a new constitution was established, came into force on the 21st October.

Miscellaneous.

LEEWARD ISLANDS.

Trade in 1906.

The following figures, taken from the report on the Leeward Islands for 1906–7 (*Colonial Office, Annual,* No. 539), show the total value of imports and exports, exclusive of internal trade between the Presidencies, for the years 1905–1906:—

From and to—	Imports.		Exports.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	177,119	178,587	122,970	161,614
British Colonies	62,019	68,227	226,593	178,445
United States of America	151,968	147,020	40,239	43,143
Other Foreign Countries	12,375	13,417	58,192	16,006
Total	403,481	407,251	447,994	399,208

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

Trade in 1906.

The following comparative statistics of the import and export trade of the Turks and Caicos Islands are extracted from the report recently issued by the Colonial Office (*Annual, No.* 541):—

From and to—	Imports.		Exports.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	5,490	3,958	225	780
British Colonies	3,975	5,727	3,866	5,297
Foreign Countries	18,765	17,887	19,807	18,863
Total	28,230	27,572	23,898	24,940

CUBA.

American acquisition of Cuban Sugar Properties.

The British Commercial Agent in the United States (Mr. E. Seymour Bell) reports, on the authority of the New York "Tribune," that the American Sugar Refining Company — the Sugar Trust — has acquired the property of the Colonial Sugars Company in Cuba, and that this new acquisition, together with the plantations recently obtained, costing about 20,000,000 dols. (4,000,000*l.*), will give the American Company control of about 15 per cent. of the present sugar output of Cuba. It is expected that a number of other important plantations will be taken over shortly.

Miscellaneous.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

New Tariff of Trading Licences in Manica and Sofala: Taxes on Commercial Travellers and Agents.

H.M. Consul at Beira (Mr. R. C. F. Maugham) has forwarded a copy of a new tariff of trading licences introduced in the Territories of Manica and Sofala, administered by the Mozambique Company, on the 1st September. The taxes on commercial travellers and agents are as follow:— £

Class 2. Commercial agents, whether representing foreign firms or not, importing goods by sea for commercial purposes or obtaining orders for the supply of goods imported by sea, being allowed to carry on forwarding of goods in transit and exportation of goods by land or sea, with or without an office in Beira 40

Class 3. Commercial agents being representatives of firms established in Rhodesia, who only forward goods for that country, whether those goods be in transit, previously imported or purchased in Beira; being permitted to carry on the exportation by sea of goods from Rhodesia 10

Class 4. Commercial agents who only conduct transactions within this territory, with or without an office in Beira ... 5

Class 11. Commercial travellers without an office in Beira, whether they carry samples or not, for each trip 10

NOTE.—Commercial travellers with an office in Beira, or those who remain in Beira more than one month, must pay in accordance with Class 2.

CHINA.

Exports of Wood Oil.

The Acting Commercial Attaché to H.M. Legation at Peking (Sir Alexander Hosie), reporting on Chinese exports in 1906, states that wood oil has come into great prominence in recent years as a varnish and paint oil, and has created a considerable amount of interest in America, Europe and other parts of the world. The tree from whose fruit it is expressed is a native of the Yangtsze and West River Valleys. H.M. Consul-General at Hankow reports the total export of wood oil from that port as 563,706 cwt. and he places the value (c. i. f.) in Europe or America at 35*l.* per ton; while H.M. Consul at Wuchow reports that 48,329 cwt. passed through the Imperial Maritime Customs destined for foreign countries—in other words, Hong Kong. Complaint is still made of the adulteration of this oil with bean and other oils, a practice whose continuance will inevitably check the development of an industry capable of great expansion.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the **Number** of **Bales** of **Cotton Imported** and **Exported** at the **Various Ports** of the **United Kingdom** during the Week and 43 Weeks ended 24th October, 1907 :—

——	Week ended 24th Oct., 1907.	43 Weeks ended 24th Oct., 1907.	Week ended 24th Oct., 1907.	43 Weeks ended 24th Oct., 1907.
	IMPORTS. (Bales.)		EXPORTS. (Bales.)	
	No.	No.	No.	No.
American	63,687	2,670,225	2,756	213,643
Brazilian	4,197	187,683	950	17,023
East Indian	1,273	191,960	1,703	64,267
Egyptian	10,525	383,582	441	108,342
Miscellaneous	5,708*	132,183†	47	11,464
Total	85,390	3,565,633	5,897	414,739

* Including 17 bales British West Indian and 69 bales British West African.
† " 5,749 " " " " 8,858 " " "

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the **Average Price** of **British Corn,** per quarter of 8 bushels, Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors and Officers of Excise in the week ended 26th October, 1907, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

——	Average Price.					
	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Week ended 26th October, 1907	35	9	27	2	18	7
Corresponding week in—						
1900	27	5	26	3	16	11
1901	26	2	26	10	17	7
1902	25	0	26	7	17	3
1903	26	0	24	2	15	8
1904	30	6	24	11	15	10
1905	27	4	24	11	16	8
1906	26	7	24	10	16	10

* Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, provides that where returns of purchases of British Corn are made to the local inspector of Corn Returns in any other measure than the Imperial bushel or by weight or by a weighed measure that officer shall convert such returns into the Imperial bushel, and in the case of weight or weighed measure the conversion is to be made at the rate of sixty Imperial pounds for every bushel of wheat, fifty Imperial pounds for every bushel of barley, and thirty-nine Imperial pounds for every bushel of oats.

Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom.

Account showing the Quantities of certain kinds of **Agricultural Produce** imported into the **United Kingdom** in the week ended 26th October, 1907, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

——		Week ended 26th Oct., 1907.	*Corresponding Week in 1906.*
Animals, living:—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves	Number.	8,382	*6,841*
Sheep and lambs	"	1,588	*2,391*
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	277	*280*
Fresh Meat:—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Cwts.	151,151	*88,635*
Mutton " " " ...	"	105,751	*59,856*
Pork " " " ...	"	12,891	*12,456*
Salted or preserved meat:—			
Bacon	Cwts.	76,977	*102,257*
Beef	"	2,801	*2,478*
Hams	"	13,171	*23,114*
Pork	"	4,440	*3,026*
Meat, unenumerated, fresh	"	10,393	*11,782*
" " salted	"	963	
" preserved otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	10,112	*5,856*
Dairy produce and substitutes:—			
Butter	Cwts.	56,758	*68,330*
Margarine	"	14,322	*21,271*
Cheese	"	61,907	*73,424*
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	2	—
" cream	"	95	*103*
" condensed	"	17,943	*17,127*
" preserved, other kinds	"	86	*178*
Eggs	Grt. Hundr.	506,042	*427,207*
Poultry	Value £	4,222	*3,663*
Game	"	3,960	*2,843*
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Cwts.	22,090	*24,905*
Lard	"	30,130	*25,963*
Corn, grain, meal, and flour:—			
Wheat	Cwts.	2,461,600	*1,405,300*
Wheat meal and flour	"	210,200	*215,900*
Barley	"	943,300	*789,800*
Oats	"	265,500	*216,700*
Peas	"	137,210	*36,340*
Beans	"	89,870	*8,190*
Maize or Indian corn	"	1,190,200	*956,000*
Fruit, raw:—			
Apples	Cwts.	103,733	*151,817*
Apricots and peaches	"	52	—
Bananas	Bunches.	131,381	*109,062*
Cherries	Cwts.	—	—
Currants	"	—	—
Gooseberries	"	—	—
Grapes	"	87,280	*70,510*
Lemons	"	30,018	*12,157*
Oranges	"	10,556	*12,428*
Pears	"	17,506	*14,539*
Plums	"	226	*8,064*
Strawberries	"	—	—
Unenumerated	"	5,679	*10,853*
Hay	Tons.	895	*3,379*
Straw	"	1,588	*1,060*
Moss Litter	"	1,627	*1,211*
Hops	Cwts.	6,956	*6,236*
Locust Beans	"	56,404	*21,657*
Vegetables, raw:—			
Onions	Bushels.	220,340	*194,726*
Potatoes	Cwts.	205,997	*19,699*
Tomatoes	"	11,794	*9,109*
Unenumerated	Value £	3,777	*4,185*
Vegetables, dried	Cwts.	14,191	*15,295*
Preserved by canning	"	5,033	*7,043*

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Monthly Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of September, 1907, have been published. The accounts, which are issued on the 7th or 8th of each month, may be purchased at a cost, in the present instance, of 1*s.* 2*d.* per copy, either directly or through any bookseller, from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Fetter Lane, E.C., and 32, Abingdon Street, S.W.; or Messrs. Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh; or Edward Ponsonby, 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.

Attention is further called to the fact that the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1906, in two volumes, may be purchased at a cost of 6*s.* 8*d.* for the first, and 3*s.* 4*d.* for the second volume, at any of the addresses enumerated above. This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives Abstract Tables for the years 1902–1906, and detailed statements of imports and exports of each article (from and to each country) in the first volume, and in the second volume details as to customs revenue, transhipments, and articles in bond, and particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country.

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"* is published by the Board of Trade on the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important articles which appear in the October issue:—State of the Labour Market in September; Labour Disputes and Conciliation and Arbitration Boards in 1906; Proceedings under the Conciliation Act during 1905–7; Labour Statistics of the United Kingdom; Emigration in 1906; Earnings at Corn Harvest; and House Letting in Scotland.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

The following is a *résumé* of some of the more interesting subjects dealt with in Consular Reports of the **Annual Series** issued since the last number of the "Board of Trade Journal."

ANNUAL SERIES.

No. 3,934. Trade of Kiungchow (Hoihow) for 1906.

Total trade shows an increase of 72,945*l.* over that of 1905.

Diminished export trade.

Prosperous condition of cotton trade.

Increased import of metals.

Record year for the import of kerosene oil.

Comparative tables of principal articles of import and export.

* It can be purchased through any newsagent, price 1*d.*

Government Publications.

No. 3,935. Trade and Agriculture of Algeria for 1906.

Imports and exports show a considerable increase over 1905.

Statistics of principal imports, with remarks thereon.

Development of minerals at Tenes.

Mining concessions.

Reports of British Vice-Consuls at Philippeville and Collo, Oran, Beni-Saf, and Bône.

No. 3,936. Trade and Agriculture of Bavaria for 1906 and part of 1907.

Period of great commercial prosperity.

Development of railway communication.

Bavarian railways to be electrified.

Prosperity of sugar, tobacco and textile industries.

Decline in the export of glass.

Increased consumption of petroleum.

Increased production of coal in 1906.

Considerable falling-off in the yield of wine.

No. 3,937. Trade of Malaga for 1906.

Disappointing year for trade.

Vintage spoilt by excessive rainfall.

Failure of fruit crops.

New mines opened.

Comparative tables of imports and exports.

Reports by the British Vice-Consuls at Almeria, Aquilas, Carthagena, Granada, Gurrucha and Linares, and by the Consular Agents at Puerto de Mazarron and Adra.

No. 3,938. Trade of Bangkok for 1906.

Total value of trade surpasses all previous records.

Considerable improvement in the rice crop.

Falling off in the export of teak.

Increased import of cotton and silk goods.

Railways under construction.

Comparative tables of imports and exports.

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORTS.

The following reports have been issued by the Colonial Office since the last number of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

No. 539. Leeward Islands.
„ 540. Straits Settlements.
„ 541. Turks and Caicos Islands.
„ 542. Somaliland Protectorate.
„ 543. Bahamas.
„ 544. Barbados.

Government Publications.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

*Conciliation and Arbitration Boards.** *Report on Rules of Voluntary Conciliation and Arbitration Boards and Joint Committees.* [*Cd.* 3,788.] *Price* 1*s.* 4*d.*

According to this Report, which has been prepared in the Labour Department of the Board of Trade, the number of Boards and Committees in the various trades known by the Department to be in existence at the present time is 194, and it is estimated that more than 1,250,000 work-people are covered by the operations of all the conciliatory agencies now in existence. In addition, there are two Boards whose work is restricted to questions affecting employees of Co-operative Societies, and 15 District Boards not confined to any particular trade. An Appendix is given classifying the Boards according to the methods adopted for the settlement of disputes. A further Appendix shows the number of cases settled by Boards and Committees for a period of ten years. A list is also given of Existing Boards and Committees, with the names and addresses of their Secretaries.

Tables showing the Progress of Merchant Shipping in the United Kingdom and the Principal Maritime Countries. 348. *Price* 9*d.*

This annual return, which is compiled by the Commercial, Labour and Statistical Department of the Board of Trade, contains statistics for a series of years relating to the tonnage of sailing and steam vessels entered and cleared at ports of the United Kingdom, the British Possessions and the principal foreign maritime countries; information is also given as to the total registered tonnage of British and foreign merchant navies, as to the number and wages of British seamen, and as to Suez Canal traffic. The figures given are brought down to the latest year for which particulars are available, in most cases 1906.

Commercial No. 10 (1907). *Correspondence respecting the Additional Act to the Brussels Sugar Convention of* 5*th March,* 1902, *signed at Brussels,* 28*th August,* 1907. [*Cd.* 3,780.] *Price* 4½*d.*

* The "Report on Strikes and Lock-outs and on Conciliation and Arbitration Boards in the United Kingdom in 1906" was noticed on p. 91 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 10th October.

Government Publications.

LIST OF FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

THE following Reports of H.M. Diplomatic and Consular Officers, which have been issued in the **Annual** and **Miscellaneous** Series since the 1st January, 1907, may be obtained from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Fetter Lane, E.C.

No.	Place.	Price
	EUROPE—	
	Austria-Hungary:	
3900	Austria-Hungary ...1906	1½*d.*
3899	Fiume 1906	1*d.*
3859	Trieste 1906	2*d.*
663	*State encouragement to Industry in Hungary* ...	1½*d.*
	Belgium:	
3752	Antwerp — Shipping and Navigation 1906	2½*d.*
3918	Belgium ... 1906-7	4*d.*
656	*Precautions taken in Belgium to combat Ankylostomiasis*...	1½*d.*
664	*Coal Mining Industry in Belgium*	16½*d.*
	Denmark:	
3741	Denmark—Finances, 1903–4 and 1904–5	1*d.*
3746	Denmark—Trade and Shipping (supplementary) 1905	1*d.*
3862	Denmark 1906	2½*d.*
659	*Danish system of Taxation*	1*d.*
	France and Colonies:	
3935	Algeria 1906	2½*d.*
3812	Bordeaux 1906	3½*d.*
3783	Calais 1906	2½*d.*
3791	Cherbourg 1906	3*d.*
3886	Cochin-China 1906	1*d.*
3779	Corsica 1906	1*d.*
3780	Dunkirk 1906	2*d.*
3848	French Budget for 1907	2½*d.*
3763	French West Africa, 1905–6	2*d.*
3891	Havre 1906	3*d.*
3908	Lyons, St. Etienne, and Grenoble 1906	1½*d.*
3930	Madagascar 1906	½*d.*
3807	Marseilles 1906	2½*d.*
3904	Martinique 1906	1*d.*
3805	Nantes 1906	1*d.*
3759	New Caledonia ...1906	1*d.*
3866	Nice 1906	1*d.*
3840	Pondicherry 1906	1*d.*
3764	Réunion 1906	1*d.*
3773	Rouen 1906	1½*d.*
3877	St. Nazaire 1906	1*d.*
3870	St. Pierre and Miquelon 1906	1*d.*
3808	Society Islands ...1906	1*d.*

No.	Place.	Price
	EUROPE—(*continued*) —	
	German Empire:	
3845	Baden 1906	½*d.*
3936	Bavaria 1906 & part of 1907	2*d.*
3770	Chemnitz 1906	5½*d.*
3819	Dantzig 1906	2*d.*
3847	Frankfort 1906	6*d.*
3796	Germany 1906	6½*d.*
3889	Hamburg 1906	4½*d.*
3765	Leipzig... 1906	1*d.*
3810	Pomerania 1906	2½*d.*
3766	Wurtemburg 1906	1*d.*
661	*Vine culture and Wine trade of Germany* ...	1½*d.*
	Greece:	
3786	Corfu, Cephalonia, and Zante 1906	2*d.*
3806	Cyclades 1906	1*d.*
3821	Greece—Finances ...1906	3*d.*
3809	Morea, Ætolia and Acarnania 1906	1½*d.*
3785	Piræus 1906	2½*d.*
3818	Thessaly 1906	1½*d.*
	Italy:	
3926	Florence 1906	1½*d.*
3781	Genoa 1906	2*d.*
3795	Italy—Finances ...1906	3*d.*
3902	Lecce 1906	2½*d.*
3920	Leghorn 1906	1½*d.*
3799	Lombardy 1906	2*d.*
3768	Rome 1906	1½*d.*
3778	Sicily 1906	2½*d.*
3744	South Italy 1906	1½*d.*
3912	South Italy (Supplementary) 1906	2*d.*
	Netherlands and Colonies:	
3894	Curaçoa ... 1905–6	2*d.*
3887	Dutch Guiana... ...1906	1*d.*
3820	Java 1906	2*d.*
3833	Rotterdam 1906	1½*d.*
	Portugal and Colonies:	
3928	Angola 1906	2½*d.*
3754	Azores 1906	½*d.*
3790	Beira 1906	2*d.*
3743	Goa 1905	1*d.*
3909	Lourenço Marques ...1906	3*d.*
3811	Madeira 1906	1*d.*
3762	Oporto 1906	1*d.*

Government Publications.

No.	Place.	Price
	EUROPE—(*continued*)—	
	Roumania:	
3749	Roumania (supplementary) 1905	1½*d.*
3787	Roumania 1906	3*d.*
	Russia:	
3775	Batoum... 1906	2*d.*
3835	Finland 1906	1½*d.*
3797	Moscow 1906	1½*d.*
3834	Odessa... 1906	3*d.*
3745	Poland and Lithuania..1906	2½*d.*
3915	Riga 1906	4½*d.*
3792	Rostov-on-Don ...1906	2½*d.*
3852	Russia and District of St. Petersburg ...1906	3*d.*
3816	Taganrog 1906	1*d.*
	Spain:	
3836	Barcelona 1906	2½*d.*
3846	Bilbao 1906	2½*d.*
3831	Cadiz 1906	2*d.*
3879	Canary Islands ...1906	2d.
3804	Galicia, Asturias and Leon 1906	1½*d.*
3937	Malaga... 1906	2½*d.*
	Sweden:	
3906	Gothenburg 1906	2½*d.*
3814	Stockholm 1906	3*d.*
	Turkey:	
3767	Adrianople 1906	½*d.*
3838	Aleppo 1906	1½*d.*
3873	Baghdad 1906	1*d.*
3865	Basra 1906	1*d.*
3798	Beirut 1906	1½*d.*
3830	Bengazi ... 1905–6	1*d.*
3776	Constantinople ...1906	2½*d.*
3828	Crete 1st 6 months of 1906	1½*d.*
3917	Damascus 1906	1½*d.*
3851	Erzeroum 1906	1*d.*
3829	Monastir 1906	½*d.*
3771	Palestine 1906	1*d.*
3867	Salonica 1906	2*d.*
3921	Smyrna 1906	2*d.*
3911	Trebizond 1906	1*d.*
3919	Tripoli 1905	1*d.*
	AFRICA—	
3747	Abyssinia ... 1905–6	2*d.*
3869	Alexandria 1906	3*d.*
3892	Dar-al-Baida ... 1906 and part of 1907	1½*d.*
3750	Liberia 1906	2½*d.*
3914	Morocco 1906	1½*d.*
3827	Port Said and Suez ...1906	1½*d.*
	AFRICA—(*continued*)—	
3755	Port Sudan 1906	1*d.*
3893	Tangier... 1906	2½*d.*
3740	Tunis 1905	2*d.*
3883	„ 1906	2*d.*
	AMERICA, NORTH—	
	Mexico:	
3751	Mexican Budget... 1907–8	1*d.*
3888	Mexico... 1906	3½*d.*
658	*Mexican Isthmus (Tehuantepec) Railway*	1½*d.*
662	*Imports from the United Kingdom and Germany* ...	2½*d.*
	United States:	
3933	Agriculture of the States of Oregon, Washington and Idaho 1906	1*d.*
3813	Boston 1906	2½*d.*
3782	California, Nevada, Utah, and Arizona 1906	3½d.
3774	Chicago... 1906	5*d.*
3871	Finances 1906	1½*d.*
3784	Hawaii 1905–6	1½*d.*
3849	New Orleans 1906	2½*d.*
3794	New York 1906	2½*d.*
3856	Philadelphia 1906	2½*d.*
3769	Porto Rico 1906	1½*d.*
3927	Savannah 1906	2*d.*
3777	States of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and Kentucky 1906	2½*d.*
3793	States of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho ...1906	3*d.*
3857	Texas 1906	2*d.*
3876	United States 1906	3*d.*
657	*Liquor Traffic Legislation of the United States* ...	5½*d.*
	AMERICA, SOUTH—	
	Argentina:	
3789	Buenos Ayres 1906	2*d.*
	Bolivia:	
3758	Bolivia 1906	2*d.*
	Brazil:	
3901	Bahia 1904–6	2½*d.*
3878	Brazil 1906	3*d.*
3874	Pará 1905–6	1*d.*
3922	Pernambuco 1906	1½*d.*
	Chile:	
3761	Coquimbo 1906	1*d.*

Government Publications.

No.	Place.	Price
	AMERICA, SOUTH—*contd.*—	
	Colombia:	
3884	Barranquilla and Cartagena 1906	1½*d.*
	Ecuador:	
3742	Ecuador 1905	½*d.*
	Guatemala:	
3924	Guatemala 1906	1*d.*
	Peru:	
3872	Iquitos 1906	½*d.*
	Uruguay:	
3855	Uruguay 1906	2*d.*
	Venezuela:	
3772	Caracas... 1906	2*d.*
3757	Ciudad Bolivar ...1906	½*d.*
	AMERICA, CENTRAL—	
	Costa Rica:	
3875	Costa Rica 1906	1*d.*
	Guatemala:	
3890	Quezaltenango ...1906	½*d.*
	Honduras:	
3760	Puerto Cortes 1906	½*d.*
	WEST INDIES—	
3315	Hayti 1906	1*d.*
3753	Santo Domingo, 1st six months of 1906	1½*d.*
3842	Santo Domingo ...1906	2½*d.*
	ASIA—	
	China:	
3882	Amoy 1906	3*d.*
3898	Canton 1906	1½*d.*
3903	Changsha 1906	1*d.*
3929	Chefoo 1906	1½*d.*
3817	Chinkiang 1906	1½*d.*
3907	Chungking ... 1905–6	1½*d.*
3913	Foochow 1906	1½*d.*
3832	Hangchow 1906	1*d.*
3801	Hankow 1906	2*d.*
3881	Ichang 1906	½*d.*
3825	Kiukiang 1906	1*d.*
3934	Kiungchow 1906	1*d.*
	ASIA—*continued*—	
	China—*continued*—	
3932	Mengtzu 1906	1*d.*
3802	Nanking 1906	½*d.*
3837	Newchwang 1906	1½*d.*
3824	Ningpo 1906	1*d.*
3868	Pakhoi 1906	1*d.*
3844	Shanghai 1906	1½*d.*
3910	Shasi 1906	½*d.*
3931	Swatow... 1906	1*d.*
3860	Teng Yueh 1906	½*d.*
3916	Tientsin 1906	1½*d.*
3841	Wenchow 1906	½*d.*
3853	Wuchow 1906	1½*d.*
3800	Wuhu 1906	½*d.*
665	*Visit to Southern Ports of China*	1*d.*
	Corea:	
3880	Corea 1906	2*d.*
	Japan:	
3826	Hakodate 1906	1*d.*
3896	Japan 1906	3½*d.*
3895	Nagasaki 1906	1½*d.*
3803	North Formosa ...1906	1½*d.*
3861	Shimonoseki 1906	1*d.*
3863	Tainan (South Formosa) 1906	3½*d.*
3854	Tairen (Dalny), last seven months of 1906	1*d.*
3843	Yokohama 1906	2½*d.*
660	*Japanese Paper Mills* ...	½*d.*
	Muscat:	
3925	Muscat 1906–7	1*d.*
	Persia:	
3885	Arabistan 1906	1½*d.*
3858	Bunder Abbas and Lingah 1906	2*d.*
3748	Ispahan and Yezd ...1905–6	1*d.*
3923	,, ,, ...1906	1*d.*
3839	Kerman ... 1906–7	½*d.*
3864	Resht and Asterabad, 1903-7	2*d.*
	Siam:	
3938	Bangkok 1906	2*d.*
3897	Chiengmai 1906	1*d.*
3788	Saiburi and Puket ...1906	1*d.*
	PACIFIC ISLANDS—	
3850	Friendly Islands ...1906	1*d.*
3905	Samoa 1906	1*d.*

Government Publications.

Treaty Series.

The following numbers of the Treaty Series issued since the 1st January, 1907, may also be obtained from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Fetter Lane, E.C.:—

No.	———	Price.
	United Kingdom.	
32	Accession of the United Kingdom to the Declarations signed at The Hague, 29th July, 1899, respecting (1) Expanding Bullets; (2) Asphyxiating Gases	1*d.*
	Australian Commonwealth:	
21	Accession of the Commonwealth of Australia to the Industrial Property Convention of 1883, as modified by the Additional Act of 1900	½*d.*
	Russia:	
34	Convention between the United Kingdom and Russia relating to Persia, Afghanistan, and Thibet	1*d.*
	Norway:	
19	Agreement between the United Kingdom and Norway respecting the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals ...	½*d.*
	Sweden:	
24	Supplementary Agreement between the United Kingdom and Sweden for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals	½*d.*
37	Agreement between the United Kingdom and Sweden respecting the Estates of Deceased Seamen...	½*d.*
	Germany:	
12	Exchange of Notes between the United Kingdom and Germany respecting the Estates of Deceased Seamen ...	½*d.*
	France:	
3	Convention between the United Kingdom and France concerning the New Hebrides	2½*d.*
5	Agreement between the United Kingdom and France relative to the Frontier between the British and French Possessions from the Gulf of Guinea to the Niger	1*s.* 1*d.*
8	Agreement between the United Kingdom and France relative to the Boundary between the Gold Coast and the French Soudan	2*s.* 1½*d.*
14	Additional agreement between the United Kingdom and France respecting the Parcel Post Service between British India and France	½*d.*
	France and Italy:	
1	Agreement between the United Kingdom, France and Italy respecting Abyssinia	1*d.*
2	Agreement between the United Kingdom, France and Italy respecting the Importation of Arms and Ammunition into Abyssinia	½*d.*
	Belgium:	
16	Convention between the United Kingdom and Belgium supplementing Article XIV. of the Treaty of Extradition of 29th October, 1901....	½*d.*
36	Convention between the United Kingdom and Belgium for the Exchange of Money Orders	1*d.*
	Switzerland:	
9	Agreement between the United Kingdom and Switzerland respecting Commercial Travellers' Samples...	½*d.*

Government Publications.

No.	——	Price.
	Portugal:	
28	Declaration between the United Kingdom and Portugal respecting Boundaries in Central Africa (Barotseland) ...	½*d.*
	Italy:	
31	Agreement between the United Kingdom and Italy respecting the Importation of Drugs and Medical Preparations ...	½*d.*
	Morocco:	
4	General Act of the International Conference at Algeciras relating to the Affairs of Morocco	4*d.*
	United States of America:	
7	Supplementary Convention between the United Kingdom and the United States of America for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals	½*d.*
33	Agreement between the United Kingdom and the United States of America respecting Protection of Patents in Morocco	½*d.*
35	Exchange of Notes establishing a *Modus Vivendi* between the United Kingdom and the United States of America with regard to the Newfoundland Fisheries	½*d.*
	Costa Rica:	
17	Agreement between the United Kingdom and the Republic of Costa Rica for the Exchange of Postal Money Orders...	1½*d.*
	Ecuador:	
29	Accession of Ecuador to the Convention signed at Geneva, 22nd August, 1864, for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded in Armies in the Field	½*d.*
	Nicaragua:	
22	Accession of Nicaragua to the Convention signed at Geneva, 6th July, 1906, for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armies in the Field	½*d.*
	Panama:	
23	Accession of Panamá to the Convention signed at Geneva, 22nd August, 1864, for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded in Armies in the Field	½*d.*
25	Treaty between the United Kingdom and Panamá for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals	1*d.*
	Cuba, Dominican Republic, Hayti, and Paraguay:	
20	Accession of Cuba, Dominican Republic, Hayti, and Paraguay to the Convention signed at Geneva, 22nd August, 1864, for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded in Armies in the Field	½*d.*
	Peru:	
13	Treaty between the United Kingdom and Peru for the Mutual Surrender of Fugitive Criminals	1*d.*
	Brazil:	
6	Accession of Brazil to the Geneva Convention of 22nd August, 1864, for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded in Armies in the Field	½*d.*
	Venezuela:	
30	Accession of Venezuela to the Geneva Convention of 6th July, 1906, for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armies in the Field	½*d.*

Government Publications.

No.	———	Price.
10	International Agreement respecting the Unification of the Pharmacopœial Formulas for Potent Drugs	1½*d.*
11	Accessions of British Colonies, &c., to various Treaty Engagements between the United Kingdom and Foreign Powers	½*d.*
15	International Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armies in the Field ...	3*d.*
26	Protocol for the Accession of Non-Signatory Powers to the Convention of 29th July, 1899, for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes	½*d.*
27	International Sanitary Convention	6*d.*
18	General Index to Treaty Series, 1902-1906.	2*d.*

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORTS.

The following Reports relating to H.M. Colonial Possessions, issued since the 1st January, 1907, may be purchased from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Fetter Lane, E.C.:—

Annual.

No.	Place.	Price.
515	British Honduras	2*d.*
516	Northern Nigeria	1*s.* 2*d.*
517	Bechuanaland Protectorate	½*d.*
518	Leeward Islands	2½*d.*
519	East Africa Protectorate...	7*d.*
520	Seychelles	2½*d.*
521	Hong Kong	2*d.*
522	Falkland Islands	1½*d.*
523	Ashanti	2*d.*
524	Jamaica	3½*d.*
525	Uganda Protectorate	2*d.*
526	St. Helena	2½*d.*
527	Ceylon	3½*d.*
—	State of Brunei	1*d.*
528	Bermuda	2*d.*
529	Gibraltar	2½*d.*
530	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	1*d.*
531	Sierra Leone	3*d.*
532	Surveys of British Africa	3*s.* 1*d.*
533	Weihaiwei	1½*d.*
534	Gold Coast...	4½*d.*
535	Malta	2½*d.*
536	Gambia	2*d.*
—	Cyprus	2½*d.*
537	British Central Africa Protectorate	3½*d.*
538	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1*d.*
539	Leeward Islands	3*d.*
540	Straits Settlements	2½*d.*
541	Turks and Caicos Islands	1½*d.*
542	Somaliland Protectorate	1½*d.*
543	Bahamas	2½*d.*
544	Barbados	2*d.*

Miscellaneous.

No.	Place.	Price.
39	Jamaica (Cayman Islands)	1½*d.*
40	Northern Nigeria: Memorandum on the Taxation of Natives	10*d.*
41	East Africa Protectorate: Report on the Forests of Kenia ...	2½*d.*
42	Ceylon: Report on the results of the Mineral Survey in 1905-6	2½*d.*

THE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

The Intelligence Branch of the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade (No. 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.) is intended to be a centre at which information on all subjects of commercial interest shall be collected and focussed in a form convenient for reference, and at which, so far as the interests of British trade permit, replies shall be given to enquiries by traders on commercial matters.

On application being made to it either personally or by letter, the Branch supplies, so far as is possible, information with regard to the following subjects, viz.: Commercial Statistics; Matters relating to Foreign and Colonial Tariffs and Customs Regulations; Lists of firms abroad engaged in particular lines of business in different localities; Foreign and Colonial Contracts open to Tender. Sources of Supply, Prices, &c., of Trade Products; Forms of Certificates of Origin; Regulations concerning Commercial Travellers, &c., &c. There is a Sample Room at the offices of the Branch, where, in addition to samples illustrative of reports of H.M. Consuls or of the Correspondents or Special Commissioners of the Board of Trade, specimens of special interest that may be received from India, the Colonies, &c., are exhibited from time to time.

The Governments of India, Canada, and Queensland, also the Governments of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, have established, in proximity to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, at 73, Basinghall Street, special offices for dealing with trade matters (see next page).

The "Board of Trade Journal" is the principal medium through which intelligence collected by the Commercial Intelligence Branch, and intended for general information, is conveyed to the public. The "Journal" is issued weekly at the price of 3*d*. All applications respecting subscription, or the purchase of single copies, should be addressed in London to Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, E.C., and 32, Abingdon Street, S.W.; in Edinburgh to Messrs. Oliver & Boyd; and in Dublin to Edward Ponsonby, 116, Grafton Street. Copies may also be obtained from Messrs. G. Street & Co., Ltd., 30, Cornhill, E.C.

SPECIAL INDIAN AND COLONIAL TRADE ENQUIRY OFFICES.

India.—The India Trade Enquiry Office at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., has been established for the purpose of supplying the general public with all available information as to the commercial products, manufactures and trades of British India.

The office is under the superintendence of an India Office official, who is in daily attendance to answer personal or written enquiries.

The current publications of the Government of India dealing with Indian Trade statistics, tariff charges, railways, economic products, &c., are kept in the office, and can be consulted free: the various Indian Directories are also filed.

SPECIAL INDIAN AND COLONIAL TRADE ENQUIRY OFFICES—*continued.*

Canada.—The Canadian Government have secured premises at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., where an office has been opened under the designation of "Canadian Government City Trade Branch," for the convenience of the commercial community.

In due course it is intended to equip and maintain a display room, illustrating the products, resources and manufactures of the Dominion. In the meantime, a Canadian representative attends daily to deal with enquiries and applications regarding Canadian import and export trade, and to supply information about Canadian matters generally. Personal appointments can be arranged when desired.

Queensland.—For the convenience of the commercial community in the City of London, the Agent-General for Queensland has opened a branch office at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., where a representative attends daily to give information to enquirers regarding trade, mining, and all other matters relating to Queensland.

A collection of articles representative of the pastoral, agricultural, and mining industries of Queensland is on view, and information regarding these industries can be obtained at the Office, as above.

Transvaal and Orange River Colony.—A Trade Enquiry Office has been opened at 73, Basinghall Street, E.C., by the Governments of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, on the lines of the agency established at the same address by the Government of Cape Colony, but under the general direction of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The Superintendent in charge of the Office deals with, and supplies free, information in regard to the products and resources of the two Colonies, the opportunities they present to the settler, their railway facilities, the regulations of all kinds in force in them affecting trade, &c., &c.

South Australia.—The Government of South Australia have established a Produce Department at the offices of the Agent General, Threadneedle House, 28, Bishopsgate Street Within, London, E.C. Mr. A. E. M. Norton, the Commercial Agent, is in charge of this department, and he will supply, free of cost, full information regarding the exports from South Australia of all sorts of Produce.

The South Australian Government intend very shortly to send to London specimens of every description of South Australian Produce, and these will be displayed in one of the offices of the Commercial Agent's Department.

Cape of Good Hope.—The Government of the Cape of Good Hope have offices at 98, Victoria Street, London, S.W., for the purpose of a Commercial Agency for that Colony, under the superintendence of the Trades Commissioner, who, together with the Commercial Agent, deals with, and supplies free, information on trade subjects connected with the Colony, such as commercial products, industries, trade, tariff regulations, commercial statistics, railway rates, prospects for emigration, &c., &c.